

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol 1 No 250

28 December 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA Terms 1983 Year of Tension, Turmoil	A	1
Foreign Ministry Aide Lauds Nakasone, Brunel	A	2
RENMIN RIBAO Views 38th UN General Assembly [22 Dec]	A	2

UNITED STATES

Zhao, Wu To Visit U.S., Canada in January	B	1
Deng Meets U.S. Physicist, Notes Economic Gains	B	1

SOVIET UNION

CPSU Central Committee Plenum Ends	C	1
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Soviet Economy in 1983	C	1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Continued Reportage on CGDK Delegation Visit	E	1
Returned to Beijing	E	1
Leaders Hold Press Conference	E	1
CHINA DAILY 'Opinion' [24 Dec]	E	2
Visit Hailed	E	3
Sihanouk, Samphan Visit Mao Hall	E	4
VODK Says Kampuchean Struggle Helps Keep Peace	E	4

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO on East European Economics [20 Dec]	H	1
--	---	---

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NPC Delegation To Visit Four Arab Nations	I	1
Delegation Leaves Beijing	I	1
Arrives in Baghdad	I	1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Beijing Radio on Central American Situation	J	1
---	---	---

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Anniversary of Mao Zedong's Birthday Commentary	K	1
Hu, Deng, Zhao Pay Respects	K	1
Party, State Leader Respects	K	1
Collections of Mao Letters	K	3
CHINA DAILY Commemorates Birth [27 Dec]	K	4
HONGQI Praises Success of Mao Zedong Thought [No 23, 1 Dec]	K	5

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Commemorates Anniversary of Mao's Birth	O 1
CPPCC Committee Forum	O 1
Mao Exhibition	O 1
Nanjing PLA Party Committee Marks Mao's Birth	O 2
Jiangsu's Han Peixin Urges Strong Rectification	O 3
Shandong CPC Urges Remedial Rectification Measures	O 4
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Attends Soiree, Meetings	O 4
Mao Birth Anniversary Soiree	O 4
Education Meeting	O 5
Shanghai Cadres Meeting	O 5
Shanghai Christians Celebrate Christmas	O 6

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Uses Foreign Funds for Modernization	P 1
[CHINA DAILY 28 Dec]	
Guangzhou Forum Marks Mao Birth Anniversary	P 1
Guangzhou PLA Discusses Mao's Military Thought	P 2
Guangzhou PLA Commander at Mao Anniversary Party	P 3
Guangzhou PLA Leaders Visit Peasant Institute	P 3
Qiao Xiaoguang Addresses Guangxi Forum on Mao	P 3
Henan Holds Report Meeting on Mao Anniversary	P 5
Hubei Radio Commentary on Tasks Facing Province	P 5

NORTH REGION

NPC Vice Chairmen Inspect Tianjin Work	R 1
Chen Weida Speaks at Tianjin CPC Session	R 1
Leaders of Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee Elected	R 2
Shanxi Leaders Attend Mao Birthday Soiree	R 2
Hebei Seminar on Mao Zedong Concludes 25 Dec	R 2

TAIWAN

Editorial Discusses U.S. Textile Import Curbs	V 1
[CHINA POST 20 Dec]	
Briefs: Saudi Loan for Railway	V 1

XINHUA TERMS 1983 YEAR OF TENSION, TURMOIL

OW271633 BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 1431 GMT 27 Dec 83

["Year-Enders: 1983 -- A Year of Heightened Tension and Turmoil"]

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri) -- Disturbing troubles, mounting tension and actual conflicts sparked by the arms race, superpower rivalry in the Third World and worsening North-South economic relationship are what the outgoing year leaves this already troubled world.

One of the distinctive features of the year's tension has been the stepped-up arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States. The rupture of their negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces in Europe was followed by the suspension of the START talks as well as the troops reduction sessions in Vienna. A new phase of heated arms scramble set in.

Superpowers' contention has brought more and worse disturbances to the Third World. In the Middle East, both Moscow and Washington tried to manipulate the situation in a way each to its own advantage and added fuel to the fire. The infighting of the Palestine Liberation Organization was exploited by external forces and the PLO fighters were forced to evacuate the war-torn Lebanon. In Africa, the factional warfare in Chad was fanned up once again by outside intervention and became in a sense internationalized. In Asia, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, clinging to their hegemonist ambitions, doggedly refused to quit Afghanistan and Kampuchea, causing prolonged and untold suffering to the people of the two countries.

The United States invaded Grenada, so it said, to counter Soviet and Cuban expansion. This exercise of military muscle in Central America sounded the alarm that Washington is prepared to risk military involvement for its own strategic ends.

The more strained North-South relationship is what stands out in the economic picture of the year. The United States and some other developed nations turned a deaf ear to the earnest appeals from the developing world and continued to make it pay for their own economic woes by keeping raw materials prices low, imposing import restrictions and raising prices for manufactured goods. The aggregate foreign indebtedness of the developing countries has gone up from 626 billion to 700 billion U.S. dollars in the year. The economic growth rate of these countries lingered at a 20-year low with unemployment going record high. Economic ills, coupled with other factors, plunged many developing countries in political unrest.

The darkening volatile world situation arose primarily from the searing superpower rivalry, interlocked with and conditioned by the fundamental contradictions and compounding factors in the world arena. After decades of armaments buildup, the two superpowers have arrived at an approximate equilibrium in the power of mass destruction. Strategically speaking, the U.S. defensive posture vis-a-vis Moscow's unrelenting offensive is no longer the case. Instead, offensive and defensive moves alternated on each side; in other words, there is a strategic stalemate. Thus, each must think twice before taking any major military action.

In an ever more diversified world, the superpowers' influence on world developments and the policies of their allies have been undercut to some extent as Western Europe, Japan and the East European countries are each trying to follow a more independent course.

As an independent political force, the Third World countries have been striving to play a more important role. The number of the non-aligned nations has grown to 100 or more and Group 77 has become a group of 125 countries. This testifies to the growing strength and influence of the Third World.

The unprecedented surge of the anti-nuclear peace movement in many West European countries, another factor to reckon with, is taking both superpowers to task for the arms scramble. All this has a restraining effect on the superpowers bent on imposing their will upon others.

Looking into the new year, how to hold the reins on arms race and minimize the threat of a nuclear conflict remains the top concern of the world's people. It stands to reason to demand that the two superpowers possessing 97 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, take the lead in disarmament. (Along with) the many countries which have put forward reasonable proposals towards this end, China, proceeding from reality, has called on the two superpowers to reach agreement and cut by half their existing nuclear arsenals, and this to be followed by an international conference to discuss disarmament of all nuclear powers. This is a practical and sound approach to disarmament.

One may well hope that the conflicts among Third World countries would be resolved by the peaceful means of negotiation and not by force of arms. Consultations on an equal footing is the only sensible way of settling disputes between these countries. The Contadora Group in Central America and those African countries helping bring peace to Chad are to be thanked in their worthy effort. As a matter of fact, more Third World countries have come to see the dire need for unity and mutual assistance in their cause of independence and economic development.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE LAUDS NAKASONE, BRUNEI

OM280750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- "We express our congratulations to Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone on his re-election as prime minister of Japan," said Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon. He said: "We hope that Sino-Japanese relations will further develop on the basis of the 'four principles' guiding Sino-Japanese relations."

The spokesman also expressed "warm congratulations to the Sultanate of Brunei on its declaration of independence on January 1 next year. A long and traditional friendship exists between the Chinese people and Brunei people. We hope that after Brunei's independence, relations between the two countries will develop continuously," he added.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS 38TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HK231139 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 6

["Newsletter From the United Nations" by reporter Chen Yicun: "A Year of Disquiet in the United Nations -- Commenting on the 38th General Assembly Session"]

[Text] Lasting for 3 months, the 38th UN General Assembly closed on the evening of 20 December, after examining 145 items on the agenda and adopting a series of resolutions.

In view of the existing relatively great differences of opinion, the assembly decided to reserve several issues for further discussion at next year's General Assembly, such as global talks, the Cyprus issue, the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, the economic issue, the election of the Security Council, the implementation of UN resolutions, and the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The current UN General Assembly opened as the struggle between the two superpowers was becoming more and more acute and the international situation was being further aggravated. Observing the world from the UN headquarters on the bank of the East River in Manhattan, one can see the everchanging world situation beset with crises. As pointed out by Jorge Illueca, president of the UN General Assembly, despite all efforts the UN has made, the international situation is going from bad to worse, people resort to international violence and military force more frequently, and the nuclear arms race is being escalated to a higher and more dangerous level. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, also agreed: "The current international situation is serious." This tense situation has inevitably made an impact on the United Nations. As a result, the current UN General Assembly has shown some signs of disquiet. Although the expected "antagonism between the East and the West" did not emerge, the United States and the Soviet Union did dispute bitterly over some major issues and the relationship between the two countries has become relatively tense. The UN General Assembly and the Security Council could not but hold successive urgent meetings to discuss, all night long, fresh events of a serious nature.

In light of the progress of the last General Assembly in the past 3 months, one can see the following noticeable trends:

First, in scrambling for world hegemony, the two superpowers have further exposed their intention of pursuing the policy of aggression and expansion. More and more countries can now clearly see that the bitter struggle between the two superpowers in different fields throughout the world is the root of the increasingly tense and turbulent international situation at present. Showing concern over the tense international situation, most countries strongly demand that the United States and the Soviet Union stop their scramble for hegemony, their plan to carve out spheres of influence, and their operations to impose war on other countries and to threaten peace and security. Most countries are now more steadfastly adhering to the policy of independence, self-determination, peace, and neutrality and are trying their best to keep aloof from the conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union. In order to prevent a U.S.-Soviet clash, they have vigorously urged the two countries to carry on dialogue and to hold talks between them. After the suspension of the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of nuclear arms, the UN General Assembly adopted 63 resolutions on disarmament and security, and has appealed to the Soviet Union and the United States to reopen their talks without imposing any prerequisites, in the hope that some positive results can be attained. This fully shows the international community's serious concern for world peace and security.

Second, due to the scrambling and antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union, some long-standing major issues remain unsolved, while new "hot spots" and conflicts keep on emerging. Once again, the UN General Assembly adopted the resolutions on the Kampuchean and the Afghan issues, demanding that Vietnam and the Soviet Union withdraw their troops. However, these resolutions were rejected and the peace in these regions is still subject to serious threats. At the same time, the scramble between the two superpowers is being escalated in some regions such as the Middle East and Central America.

The United States' flagrant invasion of Grenada and large-scale intervention in the Lebanese turmoil have further sharpened the contradiction between the United States and the Soviet Union and aggravated the tension in Central America and the Middle East. The two superpowers' wanton violation of the UN Constitution and the principles of international law have evoked strong reproach in the United Nations. Recently, in a talk with the "South" organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, criticized the governments of certain countries for showing indifference to the roles of the UN General Assembly and the UN organizations in the solution to international issues. He complained that the misgivings between the East and the West had hindered the early elimination of the threats to world peace and security.

Third, the world economic crisis in the past few years has seriously hampered the economic development of the vast number of developing countries and has presented tremendous economic obstacles to many countries. These countries strongly demand that global talks be held as soon as possible to strengthen the cooperation between the South and the North, to do away with protectionism, to raise the prices of raw materials, to carry out reform in the currency and monetary system, and to build a new world economic order. However, their just and reasonable demand has been denied by the United States and a small number of industrialized countries. The United States and these industrialized countries have agreed in words to the convention of global talks but, in fact, have put up innumerable obstacles to both South-North dialogue and global talks. On the one hand, they make the criticism that the developing countries have shown a poor performance in the management of their domestic economies; on the other hand, they refuse to provide more aid to the United Nations and the developing countries. Meanwhile, they try to reduce to the minimum their commitment to multilateral aid while engaging in the "bilateral cooperation" which is favorable to themselves. The vast number of developing countries feel extremely disappointed and dissatisfied with this attitude adopted by a small number of developed countries. Now, more and more countries understand that only by upholding the principle of self-reliance and strengthening South-South cooperation can they step up their domestic economies and strengthen their position in the global talks.

ZHAO, WU TO VISIT U.S., CANADA IN JANUARY

OW280738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay an official visit to the United States of America and Canada January 10-16 and January 17-23, 1984, respectively at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

This was announced by Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly briefing here this afternoon. Wang said that the premier will be accompanied on the visit by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu.

DENG MEETS U.S. PHYSICIST, NOTES ECONOMIC GAINS

OW280700 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, today told the visiting American physicist, Professor C.N. Yang, that the results of China's economic policies in the past five years show that "our country is on the right track."

The targets set for industrial and agricultural production for 1985 in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) can be met by the end of this year, he said. The plan fixed the growth rate at 4 to 5 percent a year. In fact, China's agricultural production has grown at an annual rate of 7.1 percent, and industry 7.2 percent.

Based on the performance of China's economy over the last few years, he declared, "It is very possible for us to attain the goal of quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000, as set at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party last year."

Deng also exchanged views with Professor Yang on matters related to the development of sciences and technology. Also present were State Councillor Fang Yi, President Lu Jiaxi and Vice-President Yan Dongsheng of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Professor Yang has come as guest of the academy to give lectures at its graduate school and High Energy Physics Institute.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ENDS

OW271836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee which opened on Monday ended here today.

The meeting today continued to discuss and approved the draft economic plan and budget for 1984. In the resolution adopted before it ended, the plenum expressed support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Politburo of the Soviet Party Central Committee since November last year and for the call for developing economy made by party leader Andropov in a written speech read out at Monday's session. The resolution demanded every sector and every labour collective fulfil or surpass next year's production quotas and make sure that the upcoming experiment in broadening the rights of enterprises and strengthening their sense of responsibility is well carried out. The strategy of improving the administrative system in economy should not be neglected, the resolution emphasized.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SOVIET ECONOMY IN 1983

HK280623 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-End Review" by Zhou Xiangguang: "The Soviet Economic Situation in the Past Year"]

[Text] This year, there has been a preliminary turn for the better in the relatively stagnant Soviet economic situation which has existed for a long time.

According to a report in PRAVDA, in the first 11 months of the past year there was an increase of 4.1 percent in industrial output value over that in the same period last year and labor productivity grew by 3.6 percent. About 88 percent of the increase in output value was achieved by raising labor productivity. The rate at which labor productivity grew exceeded the average rate of increase in wages. Although the growth rate of industry was lower than that in 1978, the constant decline in the growth rate of industrial output value and in labor productivity since 1979 has been halted. In agriculture, after having poor harvests for four consecutive years, it is estimated that grain production will amount to 200 million tons this year. Gross agricultural output value is very likely to attain the bumper 1978 level. Animal husbandry has also improved. The shortage of meat, milk, eggs, and other nonstaple foods has somewhat lessened.

Over the past decade or more, although some progress has been made in the Soviet economy, the rate of economic growth has been declining. By 1982, it had dropped to the lowest ebb in the postwar period. Compared with 1981, the 1982 industrial output value had grown by 2.8 percent only, the agricultural output value by 4 percent, and the volume of goods transported by 1.2 percent. Their yearly planned quotas were not fulfilled. In addition, the series of quotas for the first 2 years of the Eleventh 5-Year Plan period (1981-1985) were also not fulfilled.

Confronted with this grim economic situation, the new Soviet leadership wanted to speed up "the work to perfect the leadership over the economy -- administration, planning, and the mechanisms of management" and to pay closer attention to economic work. Special conferences were held to formulate a series of adjustment measures. Consequently, economic work has been given impetus and the supervision over economic work strengthened.

In agriculture, the Soviet Union continues to implement the "food program" formulated in May last year, reiterates the principle of "the combination of industry and agriculture," has announced the "model regulations for joint industrial and agricultural companies" at all levels, and has organized and established such companies throughout the country. In addition, it has also decided to popularize the system of assigning contracted agricultural responsibilities to the collectives because it thinks that the system of collective responsibilities is the "most perfect way" to solve the problem of settling the economic accounts among the state farms and collective farms. The all-Soviet conference of agricultural secretaries held in March thus demanded that this system be comprehensively popularized in the Eleventh 5-year Plan period. However, "because not all the leaders, specialists, and middle-level cadres can profoundly understand the substance of and the principles for the application of the contract system," things are not going smoothly. So far only about 150,000 units are practicing the system of contracted collective responsibility and they are cultivating about one-fifth of the total amount of cultivated land. In addition, some measures, such as the state's allocating 16 billion rubles for raising the prices at which agricultural products are purchased, have been adopted to make the departments dealing with agriculture pay attention to the achievements in agricultural production and serve agriculture better in view of their own material benefits. All such measures have contributed a certain amount to this year's harvest.

In industry, the Soviet leaders emphasize the need to raise "efficiency in the whole economy" and to "ensure the high speed of economic development by relying on the intensification of mass production," point out "that the work to perfect and reform the economic mechanisms and the forms and methods of management falls short of" the demands imposed by the actual circumstances, suggest that "in order to speed up the development of the productive forces, it is necessary to have the corresponding forms of organizational and economic lives," and think that the present is "the right time for making a start in solving the problem of the decisionmaking power of the extended joint companies and the enterprises." However, they are quite cautious in taking actual action. Basically, they are making some adjustments on the basis of following the principles adopted in the past.

At the very beginning of this year, they started with strengthening labor discipline, planning discipline, and order in production to ensure the implementation of the economic plans. New measures for encouraging and punishing the leaders and workers of the enterprises were adopted and the range of deeds to be given material or spiritual encouragement was expanded. In addition, publications also launched a drive to publicize the strengthening of discipline, and some improvements were made in services the masses most frequently complained about. Subsequently, after making some adjustments in the personnel of some central and local leading organs, the work in the weak links of the industrial and communications system and particularly the work in the transportation and communications, fuel and power, and the light industrial departments responsible for the production of consumer goods, where the problems were more serious, was strengthened.

Over the past years, the railway cargo service under the transportation departments has always borne the responsibility for at least half of the volume of goods transported by the Soviet Union. However, it is doing worse and worse each year in fulfilling its tasks. The fuel and power department has to export vast quantities of energy resources in addition to meeting the growing demand for them at home.

Thus, there is a shortage in energy supply and production is affected. The shortage of daily consumer goods is a long-standing problem which has not been solved. Compared with the same period last year, light industrial production in the first 9 months of this year had grown by only 0.4 percent.

As the difficulties in the Soviet economy have been gradually formed over the long course of history, they thus cannot easily be solved by making partial and short-term adjustments. In addition, the Soviet economy is a great and complex matter. Thus, it is not so easy to make any major changes in the system. At present, Soviet academic circles are conducting discussions centered on the issues of the management system, the system of plans and quotas, the decisionmaking power of the enterprises, remunerations of the workers, and so on. However, people have not come up with a relatively thorough plan yet. In addition, Soviet military expenditures have always been enormous. With the escalation of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, for the sake of military superiority, the Soviet Union will certainly spend more money on military affairs. In this way, it is inevitable that there will be hidden worries in the prospects for its economic development.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CGDK DELEGATION VISIT

Returns to Beijing

OW231318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Kampuchean [DK] delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk returned to Beijing from Xiamen by special plane this afternoon after a six-day friendship visit to Fujian Province in east China. Also arriving by the same plane were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife Wang Zhen, and Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China, who accompanied the delegation on the visit.

Upon their departure from Xiamen earlier this afternoon, the Kampuchean guests were seen off at the airport by Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province; Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen; and Lu Zifen, secretary of the Xiamen City Communist Party Committee. The Democratic Kampuchean delegation was honored at a farewell banquet hosted by the Fujian provincial People's Government in Xiamen guesthouse at noon today.

Leaders Hold Press Conference

OW241836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- President Samdech Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea held a press conference in Beijing this evening. Speaking to the more than 100 Chinese and foreign reporters and diplomats at the press conference, Samdech Sihanouk said: The visit of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to China is a real success. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) is well united. The Vietnamese aggressors are bound to fail in their new offensive in the dry season.

Sihanouk said: The three Democratic Kampuchean leaders have held cordial, friendly, and very fruitful meetings with China's principal leaders. We are very satisfied with this. He said that the Chinese Government and people lent the most active support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation. He said: The Chinese Government will give us new assistance.

In reply to a reporter's question, Sihanouk said: Ours is a united government because we have a common program and a common sacred duty, namely, to drive the aggressors out of our territory. He added: of course, we are from different factions, and it is impossible for us to have an entirely identical thinking. However, we have the same goal, and there is no controversy whatsoever in this regard.

A reporter asked how the Kampuchean leaders viewed a possible dry-season offensive by Vietnam in the near future. Sihanouk said: The Vietnamese want to retake the liberated area and to threaten us with force. However, we have the support of the broad masses of the Kampuchean people. Should the Vietnamese launch a dry-season offensive again, our fight will not fail, just like last year.

Khieu Samphan said: In the military and diplomatic fields, the situation has developed in favor of us Kampuchean patriots since 1979, and the Vietnamese have been bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire. We take an optimistic attitude toward our struggle and will strengthen our military struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. In the meantime, he expressed the hope that the international society would continue to exert pressure on Vietnam, forcing the Vietnamese to carry out the UN resolution and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

Another reporter asked about the possibility of Heng Samrin's participation in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. In reply to this, Sihanouk said: I have discussed this question with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. We unanimously hold that we will welcome Heng Samrin as long as he changes his stand of hiring himself out to the Vietnamese and will join us in opposing the Vietnamese aggression. Sihanouk said further: If any of Heng Samrin's officials wishes to do so, we will also welcome him.

Samdech Sihanouk told the reporters that Son Sann and Khieu Samphan were about to return home to continue leading the struggle in the country, and that he himself would go back to Kampuchea next month to convene the fourth cabinet meeting after his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said that he would also receive credentials of new foreign ambassadors at that time.

CHINA DAILY 'Opinion'

HK240242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Dec 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Unity Brings Victory"]

[Text] The three top leaders of Democratic Kampuchea -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs -- are visiting China. This is a new demonstration of strengthened solidarity of the Kampuchean leaders. This is the first time the three leaders have visited China together. They are here at a time when their patriotic struggle against Vietnamese aggression has won a great victory.

The Kampuchean battlefield in 1983 generally favors the Kampuchean resistance forces and is unfavorable to invaders from Vietnam. In the fifth "dry season offensive" from November 1982 to May 1983, Vietnamese troops were efficiently defeated by Kampucheans. Vietnamese strategy is first to drive the Kampuchean resistance forces to a narrow area along the Kampuchean-Thai border and there to wipe them out. Five years have passed and, instead of being defeated, the Kampuchean forces have grown stronger. From bases in the jungle and mountainous border areas, they have expanded to the plain where they conduct lightning guerrilla raids on concentrations of Vietnamese troops and their communication lines. Kampuchean fighters are active in every province, including Phnom Penh and its environs. Though the invading Vietnamese still occupy a dominant position and are still capable of attack, their moves betray fatigue and weakness. It is getting harder and harder for them to start major military offensives.

What will be the outcome of the war? There were different predictions when it began. China and Kampuchea pointed out that Vietnam would be vanquished, whereas the Vietnamese claimed the fighting would be over quickly. Developments have proved China and Kampuchea were correct. This is attributable to strengthened unity among the three major patriotic forces, especially since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in July last year. The partners have since coordinated their activity in military and diplomatic affairs, which has had a significant influence.

Vietnam is insisting on an aggressive and expansionist policy. On the one hand, it has refused to carry out UN resolutions calling for withdrawal of all its troops from the country. On the other, it has tried to cheat and induce the international community into acceptance of the invasion of Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

International sympathy and support are with Kampuchea. At the 38th General Assembly of the United Nations this year, a new resolution was carried by overwhelming majority urging that Vietnam withdraw from Kampuchea.

This reflects the consensus of opinion among the international community, which found expression at the New Delhi Summit of non-aligned countries and at ASEAN foreign ministers meetings earlier this year. The United States, Japan and the European Economic Community responded favourably to these resolutions. The presentation of credentials to leaders of Democratic Kampuchea by ambassadors from China, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Korea, Mauritania and Pakistan in April and May signified the increasing prestige which the coalition government enjoys.

China has always firmly backed the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the coalition government. From our experience of resisting foreign aggression, we believe that the more the Kampuchean patriotic forces unite, the sooner they will win. We hope that the coalition government will defeat any Vietnam attempt to isolate and disrupt it.

Visit Hailed

BK251352 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Station correspondent's commentary: "The Visit to China by the Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea Led by Samdech Sihanouk Was a Great Success"]

[Text] The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as delegation head and His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, as deputy heads of delegation paid an official friendship visit to China from 15 to 24 December. This visit was a great success.

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee; and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met or held talks with the Democratic Kampuchea delegation. Madame Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, had a conversation with the delegation.

During its visit to Beijing and Fujian Province, the delegation was cordially and warmly welcomed by the Chinese people. Samdech Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan are old friends of the Chinese people and have paid several visits to China. This time, the leaders of three anti-Vietnamese factions jointly led a delegation for a visit to China. This is of paramount significance. The present visit showed the people of various countries in the world that the patriotic forces of the three Democratic Kampuchean factions maintain unity, cooperation, and solidarity with each other. As Samdech Sihanouk had said, this visit alone stifled rumors that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was divided. Solidarity and cooperation of the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea are a guarantee for the Kampuchean people to achieve independence and liberation for their nation and also an important insurance for the establishment of an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea following the realization of independence and liberation by the Kampuchean people.

This present visit has further enhanced the militant friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples. The two sides reached unanimity of views on the Kampuchean situation and ways to settle the Kampuchea question. The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is part of the struggle against hegemonism. The Kampuchean people have made valuable contributions to the resistance against hegemonism and the defense of world peace. China has always sympathized with and assisted the Kampuchean people's war against Vietnamese aggression in defense of their nation.

China resolutely supports the CGDK under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk, the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea in their united struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and future united efforts of the three factions to rebuild Kampuchea. China, as in the past, will fully support and assist the just struggle for the Kampuchean people until final victory.

International opinion has noted that the successful visit to China of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation constitutes a great encouragement to the armed forces and people of Democratic Kampuchea, who are engaged in a bloody struggle to the death, and a stunning blow at the political maneuvers of the Hanoi administration.

Sihanouk, Samphan Visit Mao Hall

OW260720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea's President Norodom Sihanouk and Vice-President Khieu Samphan presented a basket of flowers to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall this morning on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Chairman Mao Zedong's birth. They were accompanied by Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Kampuchean guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao. They also saw exhibits showing the revolutionary deeds of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De displayed in special rooms set aside in the Memorial Hall. Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left Beijing for home yesterday.

VODK SAYS KAMPUCHEAN STRUGGLE HELPS KEEP PEACE

LD262114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression has not only safeguarded the existence of the Kampuchean nation but also helped maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole, says Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

It says that five years have elapsed since the Kampuchean people started their war against the Vietnamese aggression. Vietnam and its master, the Soviet Union, have suffered one defeat after another instead of realizing their strategic plan to occupy the whole Kampuchea. The setback of Vietnam in its war against Kampuchea has hampered the Soviet Union and Vietnam in carrying out their strategic plan of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

The anti-Vietnamese war waged by the Kampuchean people and army under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has defended the principles of the international law and the U.N. Charter, and shown to the world that strong nations could not bully weak ones at will, the commentary says. It points out that it is for this reason that justice-upholding countries and peoples the world over have given firm support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle and exerted pressure on Vietnam for it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. It appeals to the world community to render continuous support to the Kampuchean people's struggle and continue to force Vietnam to implement the related U.N. Resolutions on Kampuchea, pull out all its troops and let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EAST EUROPEAN ECONOMIES

HK260342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-End Review" by Ding Yiwei: "The Steady Economic Development of Five East European Countries"]

[Text] The year 1983 will be seen as a year of steady development for some East European countries. With the exception of Poland and its special present situation, there have been definite economic successes in countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. The people's standard of living has become more stable, industrial production has increased, and through the achievement of production intensiveness there has also been initial success in improving labor productivity. The international balance of payments for these countries has improved somewhat, although different problems and difficulties still exist within the economies of these countries.

Focus on One's Own Country and Exploit All Potential

The development of the economies of the above-mentioned East European countries comes up against problems related to the lack of natural resources in every case. They all have to depend to a very great extent on imports for the raw materials and energy they need, and for this reason the state of the world economy obviously affects the economic development of these countries. The economic crisis in the West over the last few years has affected the economies of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and other countries, and economic growth has slowed and in some cases even come to a standstill. In order to rectify this negative situation, the above-mentioned countries are adopting a series of measures as of this year to try to depend more on themselves and reduce imports. On the one hand, they intend to exploit all possible potential and develop energy production within their own countries, and on the other hand, they are making efforts to economize on energy and raw materials and cut down consumption. In order to reduce energy consumption, Hungary has introduced energy management planning to ensure that its production makes up an increasingly large percentage of consumption. In the GDR the exploitation and use of lignite is being stepped up and great efforts are being made to economize on energy. During the first half of this year, consumption of energy and raw materials dropped by 8 percent. This represents the biggest reduction to date. Great efforts are also being made in Czechoslovakia to develop the production of lignite, and in the first half of this year production exceeded planning targets by 2 percent. In addition, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR have all carried out readjustments to the economic structure of their countries, placing agriculture and light industry in the most dominant position and speeding up the development of the electronics industry, which has low consumption and high results, while at the same time reducing or stopping the production of commodities with low economic results. While imports of energy and raw materials have not increased or decreased, when one compares this year to last, there have still been varying levels of growth in industrial production in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.

Focus on Science and Improve Results

In order to improve labor productivity, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and other East European countries have this year put particular emphasis on the development of science and technology.

Bulgaria believes that in order to improve economic results and speed up the development of the national economy, science and technology must be selected as the major productive force and the emphasis must be on improving the rate of utilization of scientific and technological results. During the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party held in June this year, experts discussed scientific and technological work and pointed out that the use of scientific results and the implementation of technological renovation and improvements represented decisive ways of improving economic results. It is necessary to encourage enterprises to show an interest in making use of scientific and technological results and achievements so these achievements may be adapted more easily into practical production processes. Of the various economic plans completed in the GDR this year, one included speeding up the development of technological work and propagating the use of scientific and technological achievements and results. By the end of October, industrial commodity production in the national economy had already exceeded planned targets by 1.4 percent, while labor productivity was 5.6 percent higher than for the same period last year. This was achieved to a very great extent by means of making greater use of scientific and technological results and achievements.

In Agriculture There Have Been Both Bountiful Harvests and Crop Failures

In most East European countries this year there has been extremely dry weather, and agricultural harvests have been affected to varying degrees. This year Bulgaria suffered a series of disasters starting with a spring drought, then summer floods, and also pest infestations and as a result cereal harvests dropped considerably while harvests of economic crops were also affected, and the number of livestock also fell. It is estimated that total crop production this year is 22 percent less than last year. This will greatly affect Bulgaria's planned exports for agricultural products. In order to reduce the damage as much as possible, Bulgaria has set up a committee to deal with disasters and has asked all workers to work for 4 days without pay to support agriculture. In addition, Bulgaria also has suggested economization and opposition to waste, and the committee has adopted such measures as resowing a second batch of crops. In this way the damage created by these disasters has been reduced by about one-half.

Because of a drought in Hungary this year, harvests were lower than last year. Grain production was 2 million tons short of planned targets, while production of sunflowers and beets was also down by 20 percent and 25 percent, respectively, compared to last year.

While there was a good harvest this year of more than 10 million tons of cereal crops in the GDR, and the total amount of poultry and livestock products exceeded targets for state requisition, potato and beet production was far short of planned targets.

This year the weather in Czechoslovakia was very good for crops and there were bountiful cereal crop harvests, with total production reaching 10.2 million tons, exceeding targets by 170,000 tons with per hectare production reaching 4.3 tons, a new record. In addition, the rapeseed harvest was also bountiful and all targets were exceeded for the state requisition of livestock products and meat.

Work Hard To Improve External Economics

Since the middle of the seventies and the inflation in the prices of energy and raw materials on world markets, East European countries which lack natural resources and raw materials have been forced to spend enormous amounts of foreign currency on importing fuel and raw materials. In Czechoslovakia, for example, oil and natural gas imports used to require only around 5 percent of the country's foreign exchange every year, but since the beginning of the eighties, they have shot up to 15 percent. On the other hand, the traditional exports of the East European countries have for a variety of reasons lost their competitiveness on international markets and dropped in price.

In order to improve production technology and product quality these countries have had to ask for Western loans and import Western technology and equipment. This has created continuous deficits in these countries' international balance of payments, with their foreign debts increasing constantly. In some cases, the interest on these loans reached unbearable proportions. In Hungary, increases in its foreign debts have exceeded rational economic limits and now stand at U.S. \$8 billion. In order to resolve this situation, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and other East European countries have adopted tightening measures which include increasing exports and decreasing imports to maintain a balance of payments surplus and repay their foreign debts. In the first half of this year, Hungarian exports rose by nearly 16 percent, producing a surplus of U.S. \$500 million. In the GDR, exports increased by 15 percent while exports from Czechoslovakia to the West increased by 1.3 percent, with some reductions in debts to the West.

Polish Moves Toward Stability and Recovery

In recent years, domestic politics in Poland have been in upheaval and a serious economic crisis has occurred, with enormous drops in production every year, a financial deficit of 2200 billion, foreign debts of U.S. \$24.58 and R3.7 billion, and extreme shortages of most market products. In addition, the inflation rate has reached 25 percent. In order to try to resolve the situation, the Polish Government has decided to start by tackling inflation. It has made demands on the entire country that all potential be exploited, production be increased, and efforts be made to lower production costs and prices and economize in every area. In April the Polish Parliament ratified the social economic plans and emergency measures for 1983 to 1985, which include increased production and economization. The focus of these plans is increased supply of products to the market. As a result of much hard work, the economic situation in Poland has begun to see a turn for the better this year.

Because weather conditions this year have been relatively good, agricultural harvests have also been good. Total grain production reached 22 million tons, an increase of around 1 million tons over last year. Favorable purchasing prices for agricultural products have been implemented since 1 July of this year. This has meant that Poland's own cereal crops have a better chance of satisfying the country's demands, which means that grain imports may be reduced. However, the situation in livestock agriculture is still extremely bad and production this year was worse than last year. Market supplies are insufficient and in addition to rationing all kinds of meat, rations have also had to be reintroduced for such products as butter, lard, and margarine.

After successive years of reductions in industrial production, increases were seen for the first time this year, production costs dropped and the national revenue increased. Production value in some sectors and businesses have already reached the levels of 1979.

In order to overcome insufficiencies in energy imports, Poland has stressed the need to exploit potential at home and is making great efforts to develop coal production. This year, not only can coal production satisfy domestic requirements, but there will also be a sufficient supply left over for export.

As far as foreign trade is concerned, Poland has begun to step up economic cooperation with Third World countries to avoid its former reliance on the West and reduce the damage caused to the country as a result of the Western imposition of economic sanctions. In 1982 Poland's exports to developing countries made up 13 percent of her total exports, and this year the percentage will remain the same, or even increase. There have been increases in both imports and exports this year in Poland. The situation in Poland in 1983 has begun to change for the better. However, many problems are still in evidence and the country's economic situation is "difficult and complex."

NPC DELEGATION TO VISIT FOUR ARAB NATIONS

OW240244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is scheduled to go to Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt for a friendly visit between December 27 and January 25, 1984. The delegation will be headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Sources said that the delegation will work to promote mutual understanding between the Chinese people and the Arabic people and further the cooperation between China's NPC and the parliaments of Arabic countries.

Leader of the delegation Wang Renzhong was formerly a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. He is now chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee. Deputy delegation leaders are He Ying, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Overseas Chinese Committee, and Han Zheyi, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee. Secretary-General is Wang Houde, deputy secretary-general of NPC Standing Committee. Members of the delegation include Tomur Dawamat, a deputy to NPC and chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Wang Zhongxiang, a deputy to NPC and professor of the Petroleum Institute in Daqing.

Delegation Leaves Beijing

OW270846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress headed by vice-chairman of its Standing Committee Wang Renzhong left here this afternoon for visits to Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt. During an interview with XINHUA, Wang said that all four countries have long traditions of fighting against imperialism and colonialism and are now making unremitting efforts to develop their national cultures and economies. "We shall learn a lot of useful experience from them," he said. China's contacts with Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt have increased in the past few years, he said, adding that the delegation's visit would enhance relations between the Chinese NPC and the congresses and peoples in those countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and ambassadors of the four Arab countries to China. He Ying and Han Zheyi, both the NPC Standing Committee members, are deputy leaders of the Chinese delegation.

Arrives in Baghdad

OW280404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Baghdad, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Congress arrived in Baghdad tonight, starting a week-long good-will visit to Iraq. Wang Renzhong told reporters, "Both China and Iraq have shared the same experience of oppression and exploitation by imperialism and we are confronted with the common task of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace." He also said, "our present visit here is to further strengthen the friendly relations between two countries and to learn more from the Iraqi people." The delegation was met at the airport by Ahmad Baha' Ad-Din, vice chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly, and other members of the assembly.

BEIJING RADIO ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

OW261210 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 23 Dec 83

["International Current Events Program" Year-ender: "A Year of Increasing Turbulence in Central America" -- by Comrades (Nan Caiji) and (Liu Xiaolu)]

[Excerpts] The situation in Central America became increasingly turbulent in 1983. The national and democratic movement further developed in the Central American states in this year and domestic conflicts aggravated. The force for democracy and reform gained strength in El Salvador, the civil war between the guerrillas and the government troops escalated after years of fighting. Guatemala was constantly pounded by waves of anti-dictatorial rule, division within its ruling clique, and frequent coups d'etat. Nicaragua was attacked from the north and south by opposition forces and engaged in armed conflicts along its borders with its northern and southern neighbors, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Intense rivalry between the two superpowers further aggravated the turbulent situation. The Soviet Union aimed to expand its influence and stretch its hand to Central America by arms supply and infiltration. To protect its traditional interest in the region, the United States resorted to military, political, and economic means to vigorously eliminate Soviet infiltration and strangle the Central American people's ardent wish for democracy and social reform.

The most salient characteristic in the development of the Central American situation in 1983 was marked increase in U.S. armed intervention in the region. The United States beefed up its military presence in Central America and the Caribbean region by sending massive naval fleets and troops to the region for prolonged military maneuvers. U.S. military might was used to cow the democratic force and to warn its opponent.

In October 1983 a coup d'etat unfavorable to the United States took place in Grenada, which is located in the eastern Caribbean Sea. Shortly after, the United States launched a direct invasion of the island. Once the invasion was successful, the U.S. president openly declared that when our national security is jeopardized we must take all necessary measures to maintain such security.

The United States then heightened its military blackmail against Nicaragua in a bid to kill the chicken to frighten the monkey. At the same time, the United States phenomenally increased its military aid to the Salvadoran and the Honduran Governments and energetically supported the opposition armed force in Nicaragua. The United States also set up military training centers and expanded military bases in Honduras in a move to establish a permanent military presence there.

The Reagan administration's hardline policy is an extension and development of longstanding U.S. policy in the Central American region. All previous U.S. Governments have regarded strategic Central America as the backyard and traditional sphere of influence of the United States. In the eyes of the U.S. ruling clique, the development of the national and democratic movement in the Central American states naturally threatens U.S. security and prosperity. Therefore, the United States cannot tolerate increasing Soviet infiltration in the turbulent region. In view of the deteriorating situation there, the Reagan administration cannot help but resort to direct armed invasion to put out the fire in its backyard. The turbulent situation in Central America seriously threatens peace in the region and the world as a whole. Whether tension in Central America can be relaxed in 1984 largely depends on whether foreign interference can be excluded from the region, thereby allowing the Central American people to solve their own problems.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAO ZEDONG'S BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED

Hu, Deng, Zhao Pay Respects

OW260518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- This morning Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and other party and state leaders went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay their respects to his remains and to visit the memorial rooms showing the revolutionary exploits of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De and cherish the memory of the great contributions made by the four proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

Beginning at 0900, party and state leaders as well as members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of its Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission, members of the NPC Standing Committee and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing arrived in groups at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay their respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong. While visiting the memorial rooms showing the revolutionary exploits of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De, the leading comrades chatted with one another and recalled the days of struggle when they had followed the four proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. After visiting these memorial rooms, they also watched the documentary film "Everlasting Radiance."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall today to pay his respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and to lay a basket of flowers.

Party, State Leaders Respects

OW262229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- Today is the 90th birth anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Communist Party of China and the people of all nationalities of our country. Imbued with a feeling of reverence, party and state leaders, including Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Peng Zhen, and more than 3,000 people from various circles in the capital went to Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay respect to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and to cherish the deep memory of this great Marxist, proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and theorist.

The party and state leaders and the people from various circles in the capital also visited the memorial rooms for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De in the memorial hall and recalled their great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people.

Since the grand, solemn Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, situated to the south of the Tiananmen Square, was opened to the public on 9 September 1977, 9.8 million people have visited it. Today, in the open area south of the memorial hall, 30 red flags fluttered in the breeze under the bright sun, symbolizing the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities of our motherland. In the memorial hall, the white marble statue of Comrade Mao Zedong at the center of the North Hall was ringed by evergreen pines and cypresses together with blossoming flowers. Before the statue were nine baskets of flowers made by bouquets coming from the south of the motherland, symbolizing the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday.

The units that respectfully presented these nine baskets of flowers were the CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission, the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the PRC State Council, the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun shi wei yuan hui 0022 1135 6511 0057 1201 0765 2585], the CPPCC National Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Beginning at 0900 this morning, party and state leaders as well as members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of its Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission, members of the NPC Standing Committee and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee arrived at the Memorial Hall one after another. After standing in silent mourning before a seated statue of Comrade Mao Zedong, they entered the inner hall to pay their respects to his remains.

While visiting the Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De Memorial Rooms, leading comrades of the central authorities and people from various circles attentively viewed documents, material objects and photos put on display in the rooms. Cherishing the memory of the revolutionary exploits of the four late revolutionaries, they reviewed the militant course of the Chinese revolution over the past 50-odd years, causing them to have more admiration for and cherish more dearly the memory of the four late revolutionaries.

After paying their respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and visiting the memorial rooms, leading comrades of the central authorities and personages from various circles also watched the documentary film "Everlasting Radiance." The film is a vivid record of some activities of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in leading the Chinese people in carrying out the extremely arduous revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall this morning to lay a basket of flowers before a seated statue of Comrade Mao Zedong, pay his respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and visit the Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De memorial rooms.

Those who also paid their respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and visited the Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De memorial rooms today were:

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, and Ni Zhifu, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua, alternate members of the Political Bureau;

Deng Liqun and Hu Qili, members of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu, alternate members of the Secretariat;

Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission, and Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Jiang Hua, Xiao Jingguang, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing and Cheng Zhibua, Standing Committee members of the Advisory Commission;

Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission;

Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Pang Chong, Wang Renzhong, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancain, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee;

Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, and Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian and Song Ping, state councillors;

Hong Xuezhai, member of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission;

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court;

Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and

Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Jinren, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao and Qu Wu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Among personages from various circles in the capital who paid their respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong and visited the Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De Memorial Rooms in the afternoon were advanced and model persons from various fronts, PLA commanders and fighters, representatives of various democratic parties and people's organizations as well as responsible persons of central party, government and Army organizations.

Collections of Mao Letters

OW241153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- A collection of 372 letters Mao Zedong wrote between 1920 and 1965 has been published along with two other books commemorating the 90th anniversary of his birth.

The three books, "Selection of Mao Zedong's Letters," "Selected Facsimiles of Mao Zedong's Letters" and "Mao Zedong's Selected Writings on Journalism," will be available in Beijing and other major cities on December 26.

"Selection of Mao Zedong's Letters" was edited by the party literature research center of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and put out by the people's publishing house. Most letters are made public for the first time. Some discuss political principles, theoretical problems and policies; others deal with the method of thinking and style of work, or cultivation of party spirit. Still others are private correspondence to his comrades inside the party, relatives and old friends. The book will help cadres and theoreticians study his thought and the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

Showing Mao Zedong as a master calligrapher, the second book contains 84 of these letters in the original calligraphy. The book was edited by the party literature research center and the central archives which provided most of the originals. The title of the book appears in Deng Xiaoping's handwriting. There are three editions: traditional thread-bound, silk cover and standard. Texts in Chinese, English and Japanese are attached to the first two editions. Publisher is the Cultural Relics Publishing House.

"Mao Zedong's Selected Writings on Journalism" was jointly edited by the party literature research center and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and published by the XINHUA Publishing House. It contains 71 articles, speeches, letters and cables explaining his ideas on journalism. It also includes 28 news reports, commentaries, editorials and news comments that Mao Zedong drafted for the press without using his own name. In the book are also 24 news stories drafted by the media people and revised by Mao Zedong.

"Selection of Mao Zedong's Letters" and "Mao Zedong's Selected Writings on Journalism" are the second and third books of a planned series of special collections. The first, "Mao Zedong's Writings on Rural Surveys," was published last December. More are to be issued.

Meanwhile, two more books featuring his calligraphy are in the press. Both were edited by the central archives.

"Selected Facsimiles of Mao Zedong's Inscriptions" includes 163 items he wrote between 1938 and 1965 concerning the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the united front, party building, style of work and the mass line. The items also include inscriptions encouraging young people to study hard or commending heroes and advanced workers.

The other collection consists of his hand copied texts of 117 poems by ancient poets. Mao Zedong made them in his after-work hours during the fifties and sixties, mostly in the running or cursive style.

CHINA DAILY Commemorates Birth

HK270140 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Dec 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Mao Zedong Thought Lives On"]

[Text] Commemorative activities have been taking place for months in China to mark the 90th birthday of Mao Zedong, which falls on today, December 26, 1983.

He is remembered as a great philosopher, revolutionary, strategist and statesman, a great man who made an indelible contribution to the Chinese nation. He will live for ever in the history of mankind as the chief representative of an outstanding group of Chinese Communists who together formed and developed Mao Zedong Thought.

Mao Zedong Thought, which is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China, once was understood to be the work and creation of that great man alone. It has since been redefined more accurately as the "crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party," according to a resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1981.

Mao Zedong Thought constitutes a body of principles that has been tested and found successful in the course of the Chinese revolution. As such, it is a summation of the experience of the Chinese people. It still guides the one billion Chinese people in their current efforts to achieve socialist modernization.

Basic Points

Mao Zedong Thought is wide-ranging, but its living soul boils down to three basic points: to seek truth from facts, to follow the mass line, and to adhere to independence and self-reliance.

To seek truth from facts means proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice, that is, integrating the general principles of Marxism-Leninism with the specific conditions in China. As early as 1930, Mao Zedong opposed blind book worship, and his consistent emphasis on practice eventually helped the Chinese people to find a unique path to liberate themselves from semi-colonial and semi-feudal rule, instead of taking a dogmatic approach.

It was in response to the call of the present leadership for emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts that large numbers of Chinese Communists have freed themselves from the shackles of the personality cult and the dogmatism that prevailed before and during the "Cultural Revolution." Only then was it possible for the present leadership to make the historic decision to shift the focus of work from one political campaign after another to socialist modernization.

The mass line means everything for the masses, reliance on the masses, and forming correct ideas through the method of "from the masses, to the masses." It is a summation of the invaluable historical experience gained in conducting revolutionary activities over the years under difficult circumstances and against stronger foes. The close link between revolutionaries and the masses has been compared to that between fish and water.

Mass Line

It is in keeping with the mass line that the present leadership has been making persistent efforts to democratize the government, to streamline the state apparatus and to improve economic management. It is based on the mass line, too, that the present leadership has emphasized practical results in economic construction so that development of production is closely connected with improvement of the people's livelihood.

Independence and self-reliance are the inevitable corollaries of carrying out the Chinese revolution and construction by proceeding from China's reality and relying on the masses. Mao Zedong always stressed that China's policy should rest on its own strength and that China should find its own road to progress in accordance with its own conditions.

During the past five years, the present leadership has gradually mapped a path for socialist modernization suited to China's conditions. The policy of opening to the outside world is designed to promote economic and technical cooperation with other countries on the basis of independence and self-reliance. In the international arena, China will not ally itself with, much less subject itself to, either of the two super-powers. It seeks to promote relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Mao Zedong has died, but he will always be remembered. Mao Zedong Thought lives on.

HONGQI PRAISES SUCCESS OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK240550 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83 pp 11-16

[Article by Zhai Sishi: "The Tremendous Development of Scientific World Outlook in China -- Understanding Gained From Studying Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking"]

[Text] Engels pointed out that an important strong point of the Communist Party is that it "takes a new scientific world outlook as its theoretical basis." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 118).

This new scientific world outlook is dialectical materialism and historical materialism founded by Marx and Engels. It correctly reflects the interests and viewpoints of the proletariat and points out the way for the proletariat to free themselves from enslavement. It is an ideological weapon for recognizing and transforming the world.

Without the guidance of this new scientific world outlook, the international communist movement could not have developed, over the past century or so, out of nothing and change from weak to strong, and become a great force in changing world history. On the other hand, this new scientific world outlook has also developed along with the development of the international communist movement and enriched its content. The philosophical thinking of Leninism was a development of this new scientific world outlook, and so is Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, great achievements have been made not only in the Chinese revolution (including the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution), but also in socialist construction. Today, in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is still the theoretical basis for our guiding ideology. Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is the core of Mao Zedong Thought.

The most fundamental thing to do in adhering to Mao Zedong Thought is to adhere to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and the CPC Central Committee have repeatedly emphasized the importance of studying Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

This is a call of strategic significance and the most basic ideological construction. It is an important and pressing task for the ideological and theoretical fronts to conscientiously study and publicize Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in the all-round party rectification and in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, and to carry out serious criticisms of the erroneous viewpoints of suspecting, depreciating, and negating Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, so that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking will always be in the guiding position bestowed by history in the whole course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The most important experience achieved in the Chinese revolution is combining Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. This is the most fundamental principle of Mao Zedong Thought. As everyone knows, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has provided this "combination" with a scientific theoretical basis and correct methods. Comrade Mao Zedong had attached great importance to applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism in the investigation and study of the concrete conditions of the Chinese revolution since the very beginning when he was engaged in the cause of the Chinese revolution.

During the period of the Agrarian revolution, he repeatedly emphasized that "without investigation, no one has the right to speak." He said that "the victory of the Chinese revolutionary struggle relies on how much the Chinese comrades understand the situation in China," and at the same time, actively advocated doing things independently in accordance with the spirit and essence of Marxism-Leninism and resolutely opposed book worship and dogmatism. (See also "Oppose Book Worship" and "On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism".)

This is also the work style of "seeking truth from facts" which Comrade Mao Zedong often emphasized, that is, combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the realities in China. By adhering to this ideological line, Comrade Mao Zedong had not only solved the theoretical and tactical problems for the Chinese revolution, found the concrete revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the rural areas, and correctly guided the development of the Chinese revolution, but had also concretely enriched and developed dialectical materialism and historical materialism in many fields through summarizing, abstracting, distilling, and drawing philosophical conclusions, thus giving shape to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, which has the Chinese characteristics and suits the needs of the Chinese revolution. It becomes the stand, viewpoint, and method of the Chinese Communists.

According to our study and understanding, the contents of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and its contributions to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy can be roughly summed up in the following points:

1. Comprehensively and systematically expounding the epistemology of dialectical materialism based on and characterized by social practice. Comrade Mao Zedong emphatically expounded the realistic attitude of proceeding in all cases from reality toward the objective world; emphasized that the epistemology of dialectical materialism is the dynamic revolutionary theory of knowledge as the reflection of reality and that it is necessary to give full play to the conscious dynamic role based on and in conformity with the objective reality; profoundly expounded that social practice is the source of knowledge, the motive force for the development of knowledge, the purpose of knowledge, and the criterion for judging whether or not the knowledge is correct; pointed out that knowledge is a dialectical process from perceptual to rational knowledge and then to practice and that the formation of a correct knowledge will usually go through a course from material to spirit and then from spirit to material, that is, a course from practice to knowledge and then from knowledge to practice, and pointed out that truth stands in contrast to falsehood and develops in struggle with it.

2. Comprehensively and systematically developing the core of dialectical materialism -- the law of the unity of opposites. Lenin pointed out: "In brief, dialectics can be defined as the doctrine of the unity of opposites. This embodies the essence of dialectics, but it requires explanations and development." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 608) In accordance with the rich practical experiences of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong remarkably fulfilled this task, which was put forth by Lenin but was not fulfilled by him due to the limit of time. He pointed out that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe, that the relationship between the universality and particularity of contradictions (that is, the general and specific character of contradictions) is the essence of the question concerning the contradictions of things.

When we study something, we must not only study the universality of contradictions but must also study the particularity of contradictions so that contradictions of different nature can be solved in different ways. He pointed out that in studying the contradictions of all things, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between the principal contradiction and secondary contradiction as well as between the principal aspect and the secondary aspect of a contradiction. It is also necessary to pay attention to the transformation of the contradictions under certain conditions in the above-mentioned unbalanced situation.

Dialectics is the most complete and profound doctrine on relations and development, which has no such defects as one-sidedness. Comrade Mao Zedong paid great attention to preventing dialectics from becoming a rigid formula and making it forever full of vitality.

3. Clearly setting forth and expounding the question of contradictions under socialism, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the basic contradiction in the socialist society is still the contradiction between the productive forces and production relations and that between the economic basis and superstructure. He pointed out that in the socialist society, there still exists two types of social contradictions: those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, which are different in their nature. It is necessary to distinguish between and deal with these two types of social contradictions, and regard the handling of the contradictions among the people as the main content in the political life of our country. Comrade Mao Zedong applied the law of the unity of opposites in the socialist society and thus opened up a new sphere for dialectics and made it more perfect.

4. Putting forth and expounding the mass line and applying the principle of historical materialism on the masses of people being the creators of history in the entire work and all activities of the party. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the Communist Party relies on the masses in all cases and does everything for the masses. All its policies and principles must be from the masses and to the masses. He regarded the masses of people as the main body of social practice and the main body of cognition, and thus unified the cognitional line with the party's mass line and scientifically expounded that truth and correct cognition are all crystallizations of collective wisdom. Maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands, and relying on our own efforts, which were emphasized by Comrade Mao Zedong, were also based on the mass line. When saying relying on our own efforts, the "efforts" also exist among the masses of people. It has always been our basic standpoint to rely mainly on the wisdom and forces of the masses of people in our country and carry out revolution and construction independently.

5. Making outstanding contributions to the scientific military dialectics. By applying the philosophical principles of Marxism-Leninism in the study of the law of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong scientifically summed up the experiences of the revolutionary war led by our party, pointed out that the people's war is a fundamental principle for the proletariat in military science, and worked out a complete strategy and tactics for the victory of the people's war. There are rich philosophical contents in the 10 military principles summed up by Comrade Mao Zedong, which profoundly brought to light the laws governing the revolutionary war in China. Comrade Mao Zedong's military works, especially the two articles, "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" and "On Protracted War," are very good textbooks of Marxist philosophy. Every passage in these works radiates with the light of materialist epistemology and dialectics. They are brilliant examples of applying and developing materialist epistemology and dialectics in practice.

6. Always adhering to the unity of world outlook and methodology and the close combination of recognizing and transforming the world. Comrade Mao Zedong successfully applied the philosophical principles of Marxism-Leninism in formulating the line, policies, and principles for the proletarian political party. He put forth a complete ideological line and method of thinking and the line and methods for work. In this respect, Comrade Mao Zedong particularly emphasized that it is necessary to remold one's subjective world while changing the objective world -- to remold one's ability of cognition and change the relations between the subjective world and the objective world.

Fighting for a long time in the center of revolutionary struggles, Comrade Mao Zedong always regarded solving the theoretical and tactical problems in the revolutionary practice as a main target in his study of philosophy. This fully shows that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has the characteristics of Marxist philosophy in action.

7. A philosophy for the proletariat and the masses of people both in content and in form. Throughout his life, Comrade Mao Zedong worked very hard for the emancipation of philosophy. He emphasized the mass character of philosophy and called for freeing philosophy from the fetters of books and classrooms so that the masses can master philosophy and be governed by philosophy. He did his utmost and tried every means, such as using those examples and languages familiar to the masses, to vividly explain the profound philosophical principles in simple terms, so that the masses of people can easily understand them. This was also a great beginning in the history of Marxist philosophy.

Comrade Mao Zedong was a Marxist full of creativity. His philosophical thinking has been playing a great role of guidance in the Chinese revolution. The first thing we did to set to right things which had been thrown into disorder and to create a new situation after the smashing of the "gang of four" was also restoring and adhering to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. The discussion on practice being the only criterion of truth was an example of this. It is true that in the past, there was an inclination of giving an unrealistically high appraisal of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. This ran counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts and has been gradually corrected by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, in the course of correcting this inclination, some comrades have gone to the other side of one-sidedness and have suspected, depreciated, and negated Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. This is wrong and harmful.

Some people hold that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is merely an application of the philosophical principles of Marxism-Leninism. It adds nothing new to the philosophical treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. This view shows that they do not understand the essence of scientific development and the real practice of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. Of course, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is the application of the philosophical principles of Marxism-Leninism.

However, how can we set development against application? The history of science teaches us that all sciences have been developed through application. If a science is not applied after it is founded, it cannot be developed. Of course, this does not mean that any application will naturally lead to development, but, undoubtedly, when a science is applied in a new field or to a new phenomenon and success is achieved, it will be enriched and developed because the new aspect of things is brought to light. Without application, there would be no development. Application and development form a dialectical unity. This conforms to the law of cognition. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the process of man's cognition is always from the general to the particular and back again, and in each process (if strictly following the scientific methods), man's cognition can be raised and deepened. Marxist philosophy is also developing in accordance with this law.

Lenin applied the principles of Marxist philosophy in analyzing the imperialist stage and guiding the victorious advance of the Russian revolution. In this way, he developed Marxist philosophy.

The Chinese Communists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong successfully applied the philosophical principles of Marxism-Leninism in China, a large eastern country with the largest population in the world and the most complicated situation, and changed the appearance of this country as well as the world situation. How can we say that they have not developed and added new things to the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism?

There were often similar incidents in history. As we all know, Lenin was also regarded as a more revolutionary practitioner in those years, who made no contributions to Marxist philosophy. Stalin made a sharp criticism of this viewpoint. He pointed out: "Lenin's methods and principles were basically included in the doctrine of Marx. According to Marx, this doctrine is 'in essence, critical and revolutionary.' This critical and revolutionary spirit runs through Lenin's methods from beginning to end. However, we will be mistaken if we think that Lenin's methods were merely a restoration of Marx' methods.

As a matter of fact, Lenin's methods were not a mere restoration of Marx' critical and revolutionary methods and a mere restoration of Marx' materialist dialectics, but were also concrete practice and further development of his methods." ("Selected Works of Stalin," Vol 1, pp 198-199).

Obviously, we must also say so with regard to Comrade Mao Zedong. As was already mentioned, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, which has become the world outlook and methodology of the Chinese Communists, has never deviated from, but has enriched and developed the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism. This is an objective fact that cannot be negated or denied.

Of course, we must never repeat our past mistakes and interpret everything as a development by Comrade Mao Zedong, saying that Comrade Mao Zedong developed the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism in an all-round way and so forth. The formation and development of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking bear a special characteristic, that is, the close combination with the practice of the Chinese revolution. The generalization and summation of the practical experiences of the Chinese revolution form the main aspect of its contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

In some fields, such as in the philosophy of natural sciences as we did not directly touch the problems in these fields with our revolutionary practice, or as the problems in these fields were not urgent problems for us at that time, they were rarely mentioned in Comrade Mao Zedong's works.

However, on military dialectics, we dare say that no other classics had ever made more expositions on the problems in this field than Comrade Mao Zedong. All this is a result of different historical conditions. Therefore, in dealing with the relations between Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and Marxist-Leninist philosophy, we must not substitute the former for the latter or negate the former with the latter. In this respect, all one-sided viewpoints are wrong.

In fact, if we lose the banner of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, adhering to Marxist-Leninist philosophy in China will become mere empty talk. The reason that Marxist-Leninist philosophy has been displaying an incomparable power in China is that it is full of vigor, and suits the needs of the Chinese revolution. Moreover, it is combined with China's realities, takes a new form, and has been added with rich new content. This is a contribution made by Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

At present, some people have tried hard to separate Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking from the general system of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Does this not mean to make Marxist-Leninist philosophy withered and ossified? In appearance, this viewpoint has respect for Marxist-Leninist philosophy, but in fact, it does harm to the latter. It is not the scientific attitude that a Marxist should adopt.

Some people said that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has "neglected" man. As a result, man "is not in the position he should be in Marxist philosophy." This is a misunderstanding and distortion of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

We should like to raise a question first: Is there a kind of philosophy, in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere, which does not talk about man and does not involve man? The answer to this question is clear and definite: No, there absolutely is not. Materialism regards man as an object and a part of nature; all kinds of idealism hold that the world is created by man's consciousness or will; while religious philosophy advocates that man is created by deity (God, for example).

In modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere, there actually has never been a kind of philosophy which does not talk about man. Marxist philosophy is no exception. Why? Because the question concerning the relationship between thinking and existence and between spirit and material things is the fundamental question for philosophy. No philosophy can evade answering this question, either being aware and conscious of it or unaware and unconscious of it, and neither answering it directly nor indirectly. Of course, thinking and spirit here refer to man's thinking and spirit. Some people may refuse to recognize this fact, but facts are facts. In sort, the essence of philosophy, which is a science on world outlook, determines that all kinds of philosophy cannot evade talking about man. Therefore, the crux of the question is not whether to talk about or not to talk about man, but rather how to talk about man. Let us have a look at Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking to see how it talks about man.

At the very beginning of the first paragraph of "On Practice," he pointed out: "Before Marx, materialism examined the problem of knowledge apart from the social nature of man and apart from his historical development, and was therefore incapable of understanding the dependence of knowledge on social practice, that is, the dependence of knowledge on production and class struggle." In the second paragraph he said: "In a classless society, every person, as a member of society, joins in common effort with the other members, enters into definite relations of production with them and engages in production to meet man's material needs. In all class societies, the members of the different social classes also enter, in different ways, into definite relations of production and engage in production to meet their material needs. This is the primary source from which human knowledge develops." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 1, pp 259, 260) Here, Comrade Mao Zedong regarded man as man of society and man in history, holding that it is not correct to talk about man apart from his social nature and historical development. This is the basic viewpoint of Marxist philosophy on man. Only those people who deviate from Marxist Philosophy and examine things with other criterions have failed to see this and said that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has "neglected" man and that man is thus "not in the position he should be in Marxist philosophy."

We must point out that those comrades who said that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has "neglected" man and made man "not in the position he should be" have exactly discarded and thrown away the basic viewpoint on man which Comrade Mao Zedong mentioned here, that is, the basic viewpoint of Marxist philosophy on man. They have talked about man in an abstract way, apart from the social nature of man and from his historical development. They hold that humanism, which takes the abstract theory of human nature as its basis, is the basic theoretical and key problem of Marxism, and criticize Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking as "having rarely touched upon" the theory of human nature and humanism. We must realize that man is the concrete being in history, likewise, the so-called human nature and humanism are also concrete things in history.

There are various kinds of humanism and theories of human nature in the world. Talking about human nature and humanism in an abstract way is a practice of the bourgeoisie and the people who have been influenced by bourgeois ideas. Marxism and bourgeois humanism are two diametrically opposite ideological systems. The former is historical materialism while the latter is historical idealism. It is true that in its course of deliberation and formulation, Marxism was once influenced by humanism, which is based on the abstract theory of human nature, but history tells us that it was only after "clearing away" that influence of abstract humanism that Marxism was shaped and founded.

Of course, Marxism also talks about humanism (we must point out that it does not talk about humanism in an abstract way), but humanism is never the core and basic theory of Marxism. This is also the case with regard to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. Comrade Mao Zedong never talked about human nature and humanism in an abstract way. At present, some comrades have repeatedly talked about the theory of abstract human nature and humanism and Marx's viewpoints in his early period, saying that it is necessary to "develop" Marxism with these viewpoints and that "restoring 'man's' position in Marxist philosophy" is a "pressing task and basic problem" in studying philosophy.

People would like to ask: Where will this "development" lead? Obviously, it will not lead to a new advance, but to a retrogression, a retrogression to the period prior to the founding of Marxism.

Some other people said that "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" were the ideological source of the "leftist" mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his later years. This viewpoint is also entirely wrong. Without a doubt, there was an ideological source of the "leftist" mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his later years and we must make a study and analysis of this source.

However, it is wrong to try to find this source from "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." As everyone knows, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking emerged and developed in the struggles against both the "leftist" and rightist mistakes within our party, especially the "leftist" mistakes. Both "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," which are the most important representative works of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, take as their main purpose clearing away "leftist" dogmatism. They are all summations of experiences of the struggle to mainly oppose the "leftist" mistakes. The "leftist" mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years were by no means a consequence of "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." To the contrary, they were results of running counter to these two articles.

This was already summed up in a scientific way in the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

An important lesson we should draw from the "leftist" mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years is that if we do not proceed from China's concrete realities, we cannot offer correct guidance for the revolution, nor can we offer correct guidance for the socialist construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized the work style of "seeking truth from facts," because it is the foundation of the scientific world outlook of the proletariat and essence of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. We have to rely on it in our revolution and construction as well as in correcting various mistakes.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, which is represented by "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," is not only a powerful weapon to conquer the enemy, but also a powerful weapon to conquer all kinds of erroneous ideas. Of course, this does not mean that we cannot discuss any of Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical arguments (including those in "On Practice" and "On Contradiction") and that "all his words are truth." However, viewing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking as a whole and as a scientific system, it is a scientific world outlook and methodology which have been repeatedly proved by practice, and a guide for the revolution and construction. We must always adhere to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and, under the new historical conditions, develop it in light of our new practice. This theoretical position should never be encroached on and shaken.

Now, when we commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday, our country has entered a new stage of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. In this stage, we will build socialism with Chinese characteristics and build our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

This is an unprecedentedly great and creative project. It will be faced with many new situations and new problems which Marxist classics did not meet with, and also many new situations and new problems we ourselves have never met with.

The duty of the Marxists and Communists is to open up new paths and advance. Provided we strictly follow the only correct path of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's realities, which was opened up by Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, no new situations and new problems which appear in our practice will put us into a difficult position. We will surely recognize and solve them.

Both our historical and practical experiences and both our positive and negative experiences have repeatedly proved that it is important for us to master the scientific world outlook, that is, to master Marxist-Leninist philosophy and Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

Mao Zedong Thought is the most precious spiritual wealth of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout our country, and Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is the "treasure of treasures." On our great journey, the radiance of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking will always guide us in our march forward!

ANHUI COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S BIRTH

CPPCC Committee Forum

OW280500 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial CPPCC Committee sponsored a study forum on the afternoon of 24 December to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Attending the forum were Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Yang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Yang Jike, vice provincial governor; Zhu Nong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, and Ma Liting, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Qin Guangyu), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee.

Also present were responsible persons from various political parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots of the province, including (Liu Jingsu), (Cheng Maotong), (Duan Youyun), (Gai Bingjiu), (Pei Xiangtong), (Guan Renhong), (Meng Yongqi), (Hu Zhaoqing), and (Nie Zongrong), as well as representatives of people without any party affiliation and renowned public figures. More than 20 people attended the forum, which was presided over by Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the forum the participants recalled with a feeling of reverence the great contributions of Comrade Mao Zedong to the Chinese revolution. They held the unanimous view that Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist-Leninist, and outstanding proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, and a brilliant example of a Chinese Communist integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought, they said, is a product of the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China, and the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC, and remains the guiding principle for us to advance forward. In addition, the participants talked about the great role in different historical revolutionary periods played by the United Front, which was initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong.

Zhang Kaifan spoke at the conclusion of the forum. He said that to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday we should study and grasp Mao Zedong Thought accurately and completely. Adherence to the "two whatevers" viewpoint and the tendency to despise or even negate Mao Zedong Thought are both extremely wrong. Even though Comrade Mao Zedong has mistakes in his later years, his great historical achievements are indelible. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, what we are doing is restoring the correct things of Comrade Mao Zedong. Our work in many areas is to do what Comrade Mao Zedong proposed but did not start, and to complete what he did not complete. This is our heavy historical task and also the best way to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong.

Mao Exhibition

OW261002 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Report by station reporters: "Glorious Achievements -- Exhibition on the Life Stories of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De Ceremoniously Opens at the Provincial Museum"]

[Text] The 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday is on 26 December. To commemorate the occasion, the "Glorious Achievements -- Exhibition on the Life Stories of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De," sponsored by the Anhui Provincial Museum, opened with a solemn ceremony this afternoon at the provincial museum.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Yang Haibo, Wang Guangyu, Su Hua, Yang Weiping, Huang Yan, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Zheng Huaizhou, Hu Tan, Zhang Kaifan, (Li Pingzhang), (Wang Kaigui), (Xu Shiqi), and Meng Jiaqin, attended the opening ceremony.

(Bian Guofu), director of the provincial Culture Department, presided over the opening ceremony. (Hu Yingsheng), deputy director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, spoke at the opening ceremony.

He said: [Begin recording] Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, Strategist, and theorist and a great leader and teacher of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people of all nationalities.
[end recording]

After paying high tribute to the great contributions of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, Comrade (Hu Yingsheng) said: To commemorate the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth, we should correctly publicize the great achievements and contributions he made during his life, learn from his spirit of dedication to the struggle for the Chinese people's liberation and the international communist cause, adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice advocated by him, and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide our work in all fields and, on the basis of summing up new experiences, push it forward.

Yang Weiping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Following the opening ceremony, more than 500 veteran cadres, veteran Red Army fighters, workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, and people from various circles viewed the exhibition with a feeling of reverence.

The exhibition uses a large number of documents, pictures, letters, and photographs, to depict the great contributions of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De -- the four proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation -- in leading the new democratic revolution and during the periods of the socialist revolution and construction.

Seeing photographs showing Mao Zedong and the other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation together with the masses of people in Anhui, the viewers were especially touched. After viewing the exhibition, people were so excited that it took some time for them to calm down. They said: Although the four proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have left us, their glorious achievements are indelibly engraved on the memory of the people.

NANJING PLA PARTY COMMITTEE MARKS MAO'S BIRTH

OW240546 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Nanjing PLA units party committee today held a discussion meeting to look back on the Yanan rectification campaign led personally by Comrade Mao Zedong and recall his great contributions to party building. Participants expressed their determination to inherit and carry forward the spirit of the Yanan rectification campaign and make the current party rectification a success.

Guo Linxiang, political commissar of Nanjing PLA units, presided over the discussion meeting. Leading comrades of Nanjing PLA units Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Wang Zibo, Wang Jingmin, Sun Keji, Zhang Yuhua, Wu Shihong, Zhou Deli, Wei Jinshan, and (Chen Hui); and representatives of the headquarters, political department, and logistics department attended the meeting.

In the light of the party's history and their personal experience, Zhang Min, deputy commander of Nanjing PLA units, advisers Sun Keji and Wu Shihong; and other comrades said: Comrade Mao Zedong made outstanding contributions to our party's building. His thinking on party building will always light our way.

Political Commissar Guo Linxiang spoke at the conclusion of the discussion meeting. He said: The Yanan rectification campaign led personally by Comrade Mao Zedong and the theory on party building founded by him have played an inestimable role in the career of our party and are still of particularly great practical significance in guiding us to implement the decision of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and do a good job in party rectification.

Comrade Guo Linxiang called on all party members taking part in the first-stage party rectification to study and understand in depth Chairman Mao's thinking on party building and commemorate the great Comrade Mao Zedong with concrete actions in making the party rectification a success.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN URGES STRONG RECTIFICATION

OW261036 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on 22 December dealing with party rectification among provincial-level organizations. All-out party rectification by stages and in groups in our province has now officially started.

More than 3,700 people attended the meeting, including all party members of the 40 provincial-level organizations undergoing party rectification in the first group and responsible comrades of the remaining provincial-level organizations and units directly under the provincial authorities. Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and old comrades of the provincial-level organizations having retreated to the second and third lines who were currently in Nanjing attended the mobilization meeting, which was presided over by Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech. He urged all present to fully understand the tremendous significance of party rectification and heighten their political consciousness.

Speaking on the arrangement for party rectification of units in the first group, Comrade Han Peixin said: Generally, party rectification is to be conducted in four steps: Study of documents for ideological unity, making criticism and self-criticism in connection with practical conditions, party member registration coupled with organizational consolidation, and summing up results for approval with a view to perfecting party building. These four steps should be basically completed in about 6 months.

He said: The sorting out of the "three types of persons" should not be begun as late as the third step. It must be well prepared before the beginning of party rectification. All units should prioritize and analyze the major events from the "Cultural Revolution" and the major problems discovered during the expose-criticize-investigate movement in order to find out through thorough investigation the three types of persons.

He said: The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has decided that, under the collective leadership of the Standing Committee, some Standing Committee members should chiefly devote themselves to party rectification while the others should chiefly concentrate on economic work and the routine work in other fields. At the same time, a party rectification office should be set up to assist the Standing Committee in giving guidance to party rectification work throughout the province.

SHANDONG CPC URGES REMEDIAL RECTIFICATION MEASURES

SK240226 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee held the fourth provincial forum on the party rectification experiment from 16 to 20 December. Through serious study of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and a review of the previous party rectification experiment, the forum further unified the ideology, clarified the criteria, found out the gaps, and studied ways to make up for the gaps in party rectification.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and a responsible comrade of the central liaison group spoke at the forum. The forum held: The province has basically implemented the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress in experimenting with party rectification, and has scored great achievements. However, many problems and gaps still exist. For this reason, the provincial CPC Committee urged pilot rectification units to take remedial measures in line with the decision on party rectification.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to conduct serious and earnest examinations on previous party rectification work in accordance with the demands set forth in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the five standards for acceptance tests, and to take remedial measures where necessary.

First, it is necessary to thoroughly study party rectification documents and further unify the ideology. Second, it is necessary to conscientiously sort out and expel the three types of persons and do a good job, from the beginning to the end, in organizational measures and registration of party members. Third, it is necessary to continue to solve problems in correcting party style. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen discipline and thoroughly change the flabbiness and slackness of party organizations.

The forum urged: Leadership should be strengthened when remedial measures are taken to make up for the areas in which pilot units lag behind. These units should organize two groups with one taking charge of routine work so as to ensure that party rectification and other work proceed smoothly.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of various prefectural and city CPC Committees, responsible comrades of the investigation groups of all pilot units and comrades of the liaison group of the central party Rectification Guidance Commission.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SOIREE, MEETINGS

Mao Birth Anniversary Soiree

OW272213 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] The municipal Bureau of Culture held a grand literary and art soiree on the evening of 26 December in the Beijing Cinema Theater to warmly eulogize Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant deeds and great exploits in commemoration of his 90th birth anniversary.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades from the Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and the three armed services in Shanghai, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, and Wang Daohan.

The performance began with the strains of "The Monument to the People's Heroes." (Changjie Zhuma), a Tibetan student of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music from Xizang Gaoyuan, sang a Tibetan folk song entitled "[words indistinct] offered to Chairman Mao." Noted performers (Ren Guizhen), (Zhu Hengbo), (Shi Hongge), (Yu Hongxuan), (Qiao Qi), and (Li Changchun) presented literary and art programs in praise of Comrade Mao Zedong. A troupe from the Shanghai Opera House and the Shanghai Song and Dance ensemble respectively performed selected scenes of the ballet "The Small Sword Society" and the dance "Capture of the Luding Bridge."

Eduction Meeting

OW272208 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Shanghai municipal work conference on general education ended this morning.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee; Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor; Chen Tiedi, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee; Wu Ruolan, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Kai, adviser to the municipal government; and Wu Wenqi, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; attended the conference.

Comrade Wang Daohan spoke at the conference. He commended Shanghai County, Zhabei District, the First Commerce Bureau, the (Dacheng) Commune in Nanhui County, and other countries, districts and units for taking a strategic viewpoint and having foresight and sagacity in developing education.

Wang Daohan said: Party committee at various levels should place middle and primary school education as an important item on their agenda. Trade unions, CYL, women's federations, and other mass organizations, economic and culutral departments, universities and colleges, and PLA units should all be concerned about and support education, and do something good for the young people.

Comrade Wang Daohan called on middle and primary schools to make vigorous efforts to strengthen political and ideological work, improve the quality of education and promote all-round development of students morally, intellectually and physically.

Wang Daohan urged the leadership at various levels to show warm solicitude for teachers, raise their political and social status, and improve their work and living conditions. Cadres and teachers in schools should be faithful to the party's educational cause and win the respect of the entire society for teachers with outstanding and fruitful achievements.

Shanghai Cadres Meeting

OW270545 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a cadres' meeting on 25 December to make arrangements for launching 1 month of activities of publicizing the legal system in the interest of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

The meeting urged the party to attach importance to the month-long activities and called on all departments and units to resolutely protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and to establish the fine social practice of showing respect to women and cherishing children.

Among those present were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor; and Song Richang, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

In his speech at the meeting, Ruan Chongwu called for full understanding of the seriousness and harmfulness of discriminating against, mistreating, humiliating and persecuting women and children. He said that how to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children is an important social problem which should be immediately solved.

SHANGHAI CHRISTIANS CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

OW250924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Catholics and christians in Shanghai organized a variety of services in the city's 31 churches on Christmas eve.

About 3,000 Catholics from urban and rural areas and more than 100 foreign worshippers attended a grand midnight mass amid the chiming of bells in the well-known Xu-Jia-Hui Cathedral in southwestern Shanghai.

Midnight mass was also held in two churches on the city's outskirts. Nine more churches have reopened in the city this year.

Zhang Jiashu, head of the Chinese Catholic Bishops College and bishop of Shanghai diocese, told XINHUA that he was pleased with the government policy on religion. "We are determined to work hard along with the people of the whole nation for the country's construction and world peace," he said.

GUANGDONG USES FOREIGN FUNDS FOR MODERNIZATION

HK280558 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Guangdong Province has made a breakthrough in utilizing foreign investment since the beginning of this year, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TRADE NEWS reports.

In the past four years, the province concluded 30,112 contracts with foreign firms, valued at \$4.53 billion, and imported more than 100,000 pieces of equipment worth \$500 million. The import of advanced technology and machinery has speeded up the tempo of modernization in the province's industry and stimulated commodity export.

Over the past four years, the province earned more than \$450 million by processing and assembling imported materials. In addition, a labour force of more than 310,000 has been employed in the processing and assembling industries. Up to September this year, the province signed 7,479 contracts with foreign firms, Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao businessmen -- nearly 40 percent more than last year. According to the contracts, foreign investment was worth \$84.42 million. In fact, the figure reached \$101.78 million, and some firms hoped to increase their initial investments. Twenty-four agreements for cooperative projects involving foreign finance have been concluded this year.

Meanwhile, Hainan Island in the past year signed 44 contracts and agreements for joint projects with foreign and Hong Kong firms drawing more than \$80 million of foreign investment funds. Among the projects, 34 have been put into operation. Since April of this year, more than 10 economic delegations from the United States, Britain, France, the Federal German Republic, Sweden, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Australia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Hong Kong and Macao regions have come for trade talks and joint venture business. The projects for cooperation involve energy, electronics, and light industry, construction materials and transport, agriculture, animal husbandry, aquatic industry and tourism. Under negotiation now are projects such as oil exploitation, a petrochemical plant, power station, cement factory, Yanpu and Qinglan ports.

GUANGZHOU FORUM MARKS MAO BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

HK261413 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] This morning, representatives of the party and the government in the Guangzhou area held a forum at the old site of the Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute to mark the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; members of the Central Advisory Commission who were in Guangzhou; and veteran cadres, including Lin Ruo, Wang Ning, Wang De, Yin Linping, Yang Yingbin, Du Ruizhi, Kou Qingyan, Liang Weilin, Chen Yueping, Yang Kanghua, Xue Yan, Liang Guang, Liu Junjie, and Liao Siguang, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA Units and the Guangdong Provincial Military District, including (Lu Weiyl), (Sun Zhicheng), (Zhang Juhui), and (Zeng Mingyuan); responsible comrades of the Guangzhou CPC Committee and the city government, including Ye Xuanping and (Zhu Senlin); and nonparty personages, including Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, and Zeng Tianjie, attended the forum.

Others attending the forum also included Red Army veterans, veteran cadres, responsible comrades of the provincial subordinate organs and mass organizations, and representatives of the Guangzhou heavy machinery plant, the Guangzhou paper mill, and Tangxia brigade in the suburbs of Guangzhou where Comrade Mao Zedong inspected when he was alive. Lin Ruo, Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum and spoke.

In speeches, they said: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, and a theoretician. He performed immortal feats for the Chinese revolution and made important contributions to the liberation of oppressed nations in the world and to the progressive cause of mankind.

In their speeches, they pointed out: We are now carrying out party rectification. We have now unified our thinking, straightened out our work style, strengthened discipline, and rallied our organizations. We must adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on party building even more firmly. We must also constantly pay attention to overcoming all kinds of nonproletarian ideology.

They said: The eighties are an important era in which our party and country are developing. To win the great victory in the four modernizations, we must adhere to the four basic principles, particularly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is the guiding ideology of our party and is the basic guarantee for us to win a victory. The living soul of Mao Zedong Thought is to seek truth from facts, to proceed from realities, and to link theory with practice. While commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong, we must continue to adhere to Mao Zedong Thought. We must seriously study and apply his standpoint, viewpoint, and method to look into the new situation emerging in practice and to solve the new problems.

Before the forum, the comrades attending the forum visited the memorial hall of the old site of the Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute directed by Comrade Mao Zedong in those years.

GUANGZHOU PLA DISCUSSES MAO'S MILITARY THOUGHT

HK240426 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] On the eve of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, the Guangzhou PLA units and military academies in Guangzhou District jointly held a discussion on Mao Zedong military thought to profoundly discuss the way to uphold and develop Mao Zedong military thought under the new historical conditions.

Proceeding from the actual needs of building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics, the participants of the discussion exchanged their successful academic experiences in studying and carrying out research on Mao Zedong military thought. They discussed the way to make use of and develop Mao Zedong military thought under the new historical conditions and suggested several issues to be discussed in the future on military theories. Forty-one papers were presented at the discussion. (Xun Zhicheng), deputy director of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units, delivered a speech at the closing session of the discussion.

All participating comrades maintained: Mao Zedong military thought is an important component of the entire scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. It profoundly expounds the Marxist concept of dedication and theory of knowledge on dedication as well as methodology. It puts forth a series of theories, guidelines, and principles on building a people's army and carrying out people's warfare. It has enriched the Marxist treasure house of military science. Under the new historical condition, we should deepen our study and research on Mao Zedong military thought so that we will achieve greater results in upholding and developing Mao Zedong military thought. More than 40 people attended the discussion, including responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units, leading comrades of various important units and military academies, and propaganda as well as theoretical workers.

GUANGZHOU PLA COMMANDER AT MAO ANNIVERSARY PARTY

HK240600 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Guangzhou PLA units leading organs held a soiree yesterday evening to solemnly mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Artists sang songs such as "We Will Never Forget You, Mao Zedong." They also recited some poems reflecting the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Mao Zedong. A television play troupe staged parts of the full-length play "The Thunderbolt of Autumn Harvest." Leading comrades, including the Guangzhou PLA units commander, You Taizhong, Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng, and others attended the soiree.

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS VISIT PEASANT INSTITUTE

HK231106 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units You Taizhong, Wang Meng, and others, and 400 cadres and fighters of the leading organs directly under the Guangzhou PLA units paid a visit yesterday to the site of the former peasant movement institute run by Comrade Mao Zedong. With a feeling of great respect, the leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units listened attentively to the introduction made by the working personnel and viewed the photographs, reference materials, and the things used by Chairman Mao when he ran the peasant movement institute at that time.

Many leading comrades said: On the occasion of commemorating the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth and the party rectification carried out at present, we must, in connection with practice, learn from Comrade Mao Zedong's fine style of hard work and plain living and maintaining close ties with the masses, carry forward the fine style of our party nurtured by Comrade Mao Zedong, and lead the broad ranks of commanders and fighters to win new victories in army building in the new year.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ADDRESSES GUANGXI FORUM ON MAO

HK260531 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee convened a forum of figures from all sectors this morning to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Present at the forum were responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in the region including Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Jin Baosheng, Qin Yingji, (Ou Jiwen), (Li Xinliang), Li Yindan, Zhao Mingjian, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, Zhang Jingling, and Liao Lianyan. Also present were Zhou Yifeng, head, and Mao Duo, deputy head of the central work group.

Zhou Yifeng made a speech. He said: "At present, in connection with the actual conditions of Guangxi, we must seriously implement the spirit of simultaneous study and correction of errors when studying the party rectification documents, and continue to consolidate and develop the achievements in the current work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. We must also carry out this work well from beginning to end throughout the entire process of party rectification, and fulfill the Central Committee's demands on handling leftover problems in Guangxi. In particular, we must, in accordance with the principles and policies defined by the Central Committee, fulfill well the task of weeding out the people of the three categories."

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang also made a speech. He said: "In recent years many people have not been so enthusiastic in studying Comrade Mao Zedong's works as they were before. There are many reasons for this. Old people feel they have already studied the works; middle-aged people are afraid to study because of the distorted study carried out during the Great Cultural Revolution under the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four; young people feel the works are not very important because they have not studied them much. Fundamentally speaking, these ideas are closely linked to how to correctly understand Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought. Only by continuing to study and appreciate in an all-round and thorough way the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee can we unify our understanding, clarify vague ideas, and enhance awareness regarding this major issue, which is related to the overall political situation in China and to the future of the Chinese revolution, and better maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee."

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang also said: "A ruling party and a state cannot do without its own guiding ideology and the condition of its guiding ideology is related to the prosperity or decline of the state. We should not defy anyone or regard theory as dogma. However, we need to correct guiding ideology. Practice over the past 50 years and more has proven that no other ideology other than Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has such powerful unifying ability."

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang continued: "We must learn from the study style of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and seriously study and apply Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has studied Mao Zedong Thought very well and appreciated it very deeply. It was he who first proposed accurate and complete study of Mao Zedong Thought and appreciation of its spiritual essence. The process of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's study, publicity, and application of Mao Zedong Thought fully expresses the high political theory level and political farsightedness of a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation. Most of the Central Committee's important policy decisions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee were proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and were the fruits of his application and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In particular, at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously proposed the question of eliminating spiritual pollution and carried out profound criticism of erroneous viewpoints running counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and socialism, such as alienation and humanism. This fully shows the staunchness and principled stand of Comrade Deng Xiaoping with regard to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He has yet again led the whole party to uphold the two-line struggle and mobilized and led the whole party to struggle to defend the purity of Mao Zedong Thought."

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang continued: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a brilliant example for our party in studying, publicizing, and applying Mao Zedong Thought. In commemorating today the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, we should seriously learn from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's creative study style in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and thoroughly master the standpoint, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to promote socialist construction in our great motherland."

"The 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' reflect most profoundly the study style of Comrade Xiaoping and take into a new period of history Comrade Deng Xiaoping's brilliant fruits in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. In studying Mao Zedong Thought, we must study well the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and the three other books of party rectification documents. In particular, leading cadres must take the lead in study. It is necessary to establish study systems. We must integrate party rectification with handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and with economic and all other work, and ensure that they promote each other."

HENAN HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON MAO ANNIVERSARY

HK270347 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Summary] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Federation of Social Science Associations, and the provincial Federation of Literature and Art circles opened an academic report meeting in Zhengzhou this morning to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Henan and Zhengzhou including Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, Song Yuxi, Han Jingcao, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Shao Wenjie, Zhan Jingwu, and Wang Huayun attended the meeting. Zhang Shude, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial Federation of Social Science Associations, delivered the opening speech. Hou Zhiying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered a report on always maintaining the work style of arduous struggle.

HUBEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON TASKS FACING PROVINCE

HK270217 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "Unite for Action and Strive To Advance in the Forefront of the Four Modernizations Drive"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Hubei Provincial CPC Congress has victoriously concluded. We extend warm congratulations on its full success. When inspecting Hubei Province last spring, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that Hubei should and can advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive. This congress has reviewed and summed up the basic experiences in the province's economic construction and explicitly proposed that economic construction is our central task. Hubei is a good place. It is located on the central plain, with good communications, fertile soil, and abundant resources. There is very great potential for agricultural development. In the past 30 years and more, the province has formed an industrial system centered on metallurgy, machine-building, and textiles. There are many institutes of higher education and scientific research units. There is a relatively strong science and technology force. In particular, the people and party organizations of Hubei have glorious revolutionary tradition.

However, while viewing out strong points, we must also see a number of restraining factors and difficulties. For instance, agricultural production is unstable, industry lacks energy, management and technical levels are low, and economic results are not high. Hence, both industry and agriculture face serious challenges. Only by soberly understanding this point can we affirm our confidence in overcoming difficulties, unite for combat, and strive to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive. As long as we seriously implement the measures of the central and provincial CPC Committees, and strengthen the building of the party itself, our party will become purer and stronger and will be able to lead the province's people to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive.

NPC VICE CHAIRMEN INSPECT TIANJIN WORK

SK270754 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, came to the municipality recently on their inspection tour and left the municipality for Beijing after fulfilling their mission.

During their inspection of the municipality, Vice Chairmen Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua were briefed by Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on the situation prevailing in municipal work. They separately inspected the Luanhe water-diversion project, the new Tianjin port, the Dagang oil fields, and the petrochemical fiber plant.

Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng also inspected Haihe Park and the snack center on the North (Qianyang) road and visited households to find out about the people's livelihood and to solicit the people's opinions and demands.

Vice Chairman Huang Hua also inspect the Tianjin Bicycle Plant, the No. 2 watch factory, the No. 2 sports shoes factory, and the (Lining) cosmetic factory.

During their inspection, Vice Chairmen Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua full acknowledged the achievements scored by the municipality in various fields in the period since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, offered some proposals for the municipal work, and gave instructions for the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT TIANJIN CPC SESSION

SK250224 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The first plenary session of the fourth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee concluded on the morning of 24 December. The session was presided over by Comrade Zhang Zaiwang. It approved the names of component members of the leading organs of the Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee elected at their first sessions. It also approved in principle the municipal CPC Committee's plan for the first stage of party rectification.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the session. He said: Our party congress was very successful. The first plenary session of the municipal CPC Committee and the first plenary sessions of the municipal Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission, which fulfilled their anticipated tasks, were also successful. In the field of organization, the major leading members of the committee and the two commissions have been elected. The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee's plan for the first stage of party rectification has been approved in principle.

Comrade Chen Weida continued: Faced with arduous and complicated tasks, members of the new municipal CPC Committee should first be diligent and be good at study. They should study well the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, regard voluntary and persistent study as a reflection of high party spirit and be bold in reform, practice and in opening up new ways. In addition, they should continuously strengthen unity within the party and adhere to the principle of democratic centralism.

When speaking on next year's work, Comrade Chen Weida pointed out: First, it is necessary to uphold the guiding ideology that the economy is the central task and keep a firm grip on the economy.

Second, it is necessary to successfully conduct party rectification and avoid perfunctoriness in study, making criticism and self-criticism, correcting workstyle and taking organizational measures. Third, it is necessary to achieve new developments in ideological and political work next year, intensify the work and resist spiritual pollution. Great development in theoretical study and literary and art creation should be achieved next year. Efforts should be made to vigorously commend good people and good deeds so that healthy trends will be fostered and the whole party and the people throughout the municipality will work for the four modernizations with full confidence. Members of the Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the municipal CPC Committee attended yesterday's session as nonvoting delegates.

LEADERS OF TIANJIN MUNICIPAL CPC COMMITTEE ELECTED

SK250347 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Namelist of leaders of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee elected on 23 December at its first plenary session and approved by the CPC Central Committee]

[Text] First Secretary: Chen Weida. Secretaries: Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen. Standing Committee Members: Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Song Zhenchun, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, (Chen Yiyi), female.

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND MAO BIRTHDAY SOIREE

HK270301 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Summary] The Propaganda Departments of the Shanxi provincial and Taiyuan City CPC Committees held a soiree in Taiyuan on 26 December to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Present at the function were responsible comrades of the province and city including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Zhang Guangyou, and Wang Jiangong, together with veteran comrades Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Fan Ruoyu, and Liu Shi.

HEBEI SEMINAR ON MAO ZEDONG CONCLUDES 25 DEC

HK260551 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Summary] A Hebei provincial theoretical seminar held to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong concluded on 25 December. Comrades Gao Yang, Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, Gao Zhanxiang, Xie Feng, Wang Zheng, and other provincial party and government leaders attended the closing ceremony. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Gao Zhanxiang made a speech. Xu Chunxing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided.

Comrade Gao Zhanxiang put forward the following views in his speech: "1) Theory workers should be good at listening to the cries of practice. 2) Theory workers should have the bold pioneering and exploration spirit. 3) Theory workers should have the style of revolutionary criticism. 4) Theory workers should step up their self-cultivation in politics, ideology, and theory." During the seminar the participants discoursed from various angles on Comrade Mao Zedong's inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism, and studied the party's development of Mao Zedong Thought since the Third Plenary Session. They also discussed how to step up education in communist ideology and eliminate spiritual pollution on the theoretical front.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES U.S. TEXTILE IMPORT CURBS

OW251942 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "New U.S. Textile Curbs"]

[Text] The new U.S. textile curbs announced December 16 by the White House could harm the textile industries of various Asian and Pacific nations, including the Republic of China. The reason for the new curbs, while not officially explained by the Reagan administration, was due to U.S. Congressional pressure protesting the new Peking-Washington textile accord concluded on August 19 allowing the Peking regime for an average annual growth rate 3.5 percent over the next five years. At the same time, the U.S. textile industry also accused the Chinese Communists of subsidizing the textile sales which are being investigated by the U.S. Commerce Department. The charges were dropped by the U.S. textile industry 11 days ago. President Reagan's new measures were understood to be the result of last week's Congressional representations by a group of Congressional leaders from the textile producing states. The new measures were aimed at preventing market disruption to be measured under three new rules: 1) If total growth in textile imports or in a specific category exceeded 30 percent in the most recent year; 2) if the ratio of total imports to U.S. production was 20 percent or greater, and 3) if imports from an individual country equalled one percent or more of total U.S. production.

The officials contend that the new rules would create jobs in the hard-hit U.S. textile industry and are aimed at cheap imports but would not have an inflationary impact. But whether the American consumers would change their preference for cheaper products remains to be seen. Moreover, the new rules show an inherent protectionist tendency which the Reagan administration professed not to follow. The new standard were issued to assess whether textile imports from the Chinese Communist mainland among other countries are hurting the American textile industry, according to an administration briefing. Whether they would invite Peking's retaliation as it has threatened to do so in connection with the Commerce Department investigation remains to be seen. In view of the customary blackmail tactics resorted to by the Peking regime toward the United States, Peking would more likely protest and retaliate against the U.S. new curbs on textile imports. While textile exports to the United States by the Republic of China are well regulated by existing textile products agreement between our two countries until 1987, the new curbs' effect on the ROC textile industries is not too serious. But as our textile exports to the United States account for 33.94 percent of our total exports, any restriction on our exports will have adverse effect on our export growth. Other Asian and Pacific nations will also suffer to a certain extent from the U.S. restrictive measures. In this respect, it shows once again that the irresponsible manner of the Peking regime's expansion tactics has brought trouble to all free nations in this part of the world

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN FOR RAILWAY -- Taipei, Dec 18 (CNA) -- The Saudi Fund for Development has agreed to provide a U.S. \$80 million loan to the Republic of China to help finance the underground railway project in Taipei, a source with the Ministry of Communications said Sunday. The source said that the Communications Ministry proposed that the project be completed within six years, instead of the original schedule of eight years. The Council for Economic Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance have given their agreement and are working on the modification of the construction project and Reallocation of the financial sources. He pointed out that U.S. \$80 million loan provided by the Saudi Fund for Development will help solve the financial problem caused by the shortening of the construction period. The loan has a five-year grace period and will be repaid in 20 years the Saudi fund has provided loans with accumulated amount reaching U.S. \$220 million to finance this nation's freeway, railway, and telecommunications projects. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1340 GMT 18 Dec 83 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Dec 1983

